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THE JOURNAL

A MAN in New York who can punch harder than Sullivan and Corbett put together! Extraordinary gentleman. You'll find out about him in Sunday's JOURNAL.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

ENGLAND ASKS US TO HELP HER.

Recognizes This Government as a Factor in the Venezuela Dispute.

Will Request Olney to Secure the Release of Her Arrested Surveyor.

Radical Departure from Ultimatum Methods Hitherto Practised on American Republics.

ARBITRATION LOOKS PROBABLE

Diplomats Think This Act on Great Britain's Part an Indication of Progress Made Toward an International Agreement.

Washington, June 24.—The first intimation that Great Britain recognizes the United States as a factor in its dispute with Venezuela will be given to-morrow when Secretary Olney returns to the State Department. He will then receive from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, a request from the British Government to use his good offices with Venezuela to secure the release from imprisonment of Crown Surveyor Harrison, who is reported to have been arrested by Venezuelan police while he was engaged in constructing a road connecting the Barima and Oyuni rivers in the disputed territory.

This action of Great Britain is considered in diplomatic circles to be a radical departure from the ultimatum methods hitherto practised on American republics. Much significance is attached to this fact, as probably indicating the considerable progress made toward an arbitration agreement and the practical acknowledgment that the United States is a party in interest in the Venezuelan dispute, as well as in future controversies regarding territory on the American Continent.

While it is universally admitted that the new incident is exceedingly unfortunate just at this juncture, there is great diversity of opinion in fixing the blame. Even the British Government has the most indefinite knowledge of the exact locality where the arrest took place, although it is claimed that the surveying party had no authority to go outside of territory occupied exclusively by Englishmen for the past ten years.

No official knowledge of the arrest has yet been received at the Venezuelan Legation, where confidence is expressed that the Venezuelan Government would have sent a notice of the affair, perhaps for the information of the United States Government, the moment the facts became known at Caracas. The Venezuelans, however, find considerable satisfaction in the information that Great Britain will appeal to Secretary Olney in the matter as indicating that it is not considered of so serious a nature as at first apprehended.

Venezuelans Blame Chamberlain. They place the whole blame for whatever has occurred on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's aggressive colonial policy. They point to the fact that under date of December 19,

1894, they complained to Secretary Gresham of the proposed road upon which Surveyor Harrison was employed and called attention to the fact that as the route lay in Venezuelan territory a conflict would be unavoidable.

One part of that letter reads: Certain agents of the colony, on the 24th of October last, procured the introduction in the Legislative Chamber of Demerara of a proposition looking to the construction of a road which is to unite the upper Barima with the Oyuni, which involves a fresh project for the unlawful appropriation of Venezuelan territory, and the manifest tendency of which is to increase the difficulty of reaching a peaceful settlement of the controversy. The Secretary of the Government requested that the proposition should be postponed until he could consult the Colonial Department, and, what was still more important, obtain its approval of an application for power to raise a large loan from which could be taken the amount necessary to open the proposed road.

The Government of Venezuela, through its Consul at Demerara, advised the Governor of the Colony that the execution of the project would undoubtedly bring about a collision with the Venezuelan authorities in that region, and would be the cause of further embittering a controversy which it is important to both parties to put on a more friendly footing.

This appeal was effective for the time being. The road was abandoned until in August, last year, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, sent to British Guiana his call for the Colony to raise funds for machine guns, an increased police force and the construction of the Barima road. This was resisted by the Colonial Legislature, with the exception of defence armament, until the arrival of the new Governor from England a few months ago, when they were induced to appropriate for a survey of the road.

WORKING FOR ARBITRATION.

Correspondence Between America and England to Be Published.

London, June 24.—It was announced to-day that Great Britain and the United States will, within two weeks, publish the correspondence regarding arbitration exchanged between the governments of the two countries.

Considerable progress has been made toward the adoption of a treaty.

VINDICATED TOO LATE.

While William Thompson Was Being Tried for Forgery, of Which He Was Innocent, His Father Died of Grief.

William A. Thompson, who had been indicted for forgery on the testimony of his former employer, Louis A. Crankow, of No. 307 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, was yesterday acquitted in General Sessions.

Thompson's father was a clergyman in Portchester. When the young man was arrested his father was ill. Grieving over the disgrace brought upon him aggravated his trouble and he died a few weeks ago, literally of grief.

It appeared in the trial that the youth was not guilty of the charge and that his former employer owed him money. When Thompson asked for it he was charged with stealing a diamond stud, but this charge was too flimsy for the Grand Jury.

Thompson was married a few weeks before his arrest, and when the Judge discharged him his wife, who was in court, embraced him and wept over him until the court attendants mingled their tears with hers.

BAYARD HONORED AT ANCIENT OXFORD.

Degree of D. C. L. Conferred on the American Ambassador.

Joseph Chamberlain, Professor March and Others Also Receive the Honor.

They Are Arrayed in Red Robes and Addresses to Them Are Made in Latin.

YOUNG ENGLISHMEN MAKE MERRY.

Ask Witty Questions of the Colonial Secretary and the Others—Insist on Hearing Music Hall Ballads.

By Julian Ralph. London, June 24.—Americans have not known a greater day in Oxford since James Russell Lowell was honored when he shared distinction with just such a notable group as took an honorary degree with Mr. Bayard to-day.

To-day will go into history for another reason. The open air stone pulpit in Magdalen Quadrangle called the "Mandarin quad" was preached in to-day. For ages it was used and for ages it was abandoned, but this morning the vicar of St. Mary's preached there to a brilliant congregation of noted men and fashionable women.

Four thousand people then gathered in the ancient Sheldonian Theatre. So many students now go home ahead of Commemoration day that their galleries seemed given up to women. Indeed the whole theatre except the ground floor, called the "arena," where the men had to stand up, seemed filled solely with women in gorgeous gowns and impressive hats the size of cart wheels.

Wanted Popular Airs.

Scarcely had the theatre filled when boys tucked away among spreading skirts began calling to the organist, Dr. Roberts, of Magdalen:

"Now, then, Roberts, give us something lively; give us 'My Girl's a Pearl of a Girl.' Please, Roberts, that's a good fellow."

The organist played music hall songs without much urging, but when he paused the students cried:

"Give us more, Roberts. Pretty soon the swells will come in and you won't be let, so make haste, old chap."

The undergraduates sang the choruses and all went well. At last the vice-chancellor and proctors came in and opened the exercises. They were bidden to "Speak louder," "Take off their hats," "Cut it short," and so on.

The boys then spied a dandy, with a large bouffant, and yelled at him: "Where did you get the rhododendron?" "Did you buy it by the pound?" "Why don't you get a pot for it?"

The Procession Enters.

Presently came a great procession, led by beades and vergers with staves and maces. In the rear came the candidates

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MADGE YORKE'S SLAYER IN TEARS.

Actor Gentry Weeps Quietly While the Story of His Deed Is Told.

Spectators and Prisoner's Aged Mother Deeply Affected at the Recital.

Trial of the Accused Man Begun in Earnest, with Lawyer Brooke as His Counsel.

CROWDS THROG THE COURT ROOM.

Gentry's Deposition Is Read, in Which the Actor Says in His Jealous Rage He Shot the Girl He Loved.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 24.—The trial of James B. Gentry for the murder of pretty Margaret W. Drysdale, known on the stage as Madge Yorke, began in earnest to-day, after many delays. As early as 9 o'clock the corridors leading to Judge Yerkes's courtroom were crowded with spectators, and as soon as the doors were opened all rushed in. There was excitement visible on the face of nearly every one in the room, and the spectators sagged nervously in their seats.

Charles W. Brooke, Gentry's senior counsel, arrived in court about 10:15 o'clock, fresh from his great victory in the Fleming murder case. He wore a self-satisfied smile, and was greeted cordially and congratulated by Lawyers Munroe and O'Reilly, the junior counsel in the case, and also by District-Attorney Graham. The jury filed in and Gentry, looking much better than he did yesterday, was led into court. A late arrival was the mother of Gentry, dressed in mourning and deeply veiled. She entered and took her seat directly opposite the prisoner. She looked neither to one side nor the other, and seemed bowed with grief as she mechanically bowed a black fan.

District-Attorney Graham, in his opening address to the jury, explained the nature of the indictment and instructed the jury as to what constituted the different degrees of murder. Manslaughter, he said, would not enter into the case; it would be their province to either convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree, of murder in the second degree, or to acquit him altogether.

He then related the story of the shooting as it occurred on the night of February 17, 1895, of the existing circumstances and of the movements of the prisoner leading up to it. He next spoke of the high character of the murdered girl, her purity and her innocence and her fidelity to the man who rewarded her with a cruel, merciless and violent death. Mr. Graham grew eloquent and long before he had concluded, tears of sympathy for the young actress were visible in the eyes of many of his hearers. Gentry himself was moved at the recital and wept quietly.

DIED FROM HER WOUNDS.

Dr. Henry Sidebotham, former Coroner's physician, who examined Miss Yorke's body, said the actress died from hemorrhage of the brain, the result of wounds made by the bullet.

Ellen Ann Clark, the star witness for the prosecution, then took the stand. She said she and Miss Yorke were stopping at Zeiss's hotel during the engagement of the "Baggage Check" company in this city. On Sunday evening she and Miss Yorke were sitting in their room singing, when Gentry entered, without knocking. He upbraided Miss Yorke for not meeting him in

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SHOULD SATISFY DEMOCRATS.

Former Governor Flower Says That the Democratic State Platform Is Conservative, Wise and Safe.

RECEIVED at the WESTERN UNION BUILDING, 155 Broadway, N. Y. 1895

To W. R. Hearst, the Journal, New York: Saratoga, June 24.—The platform is conservative, wise and safe. It should meet with the satisfaction of all Democrats, irrespective of locality.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

'TIS AN EXCELLENT PLANK.

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ALBERT B. CHANDLER, President and General Manager.

JOHN O. STEVENS, Secretary.

Received at MAIN OFFICE, 753 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, (WHERE ANY REPLY SHOULD BE SENT.)

To W. R. Hearst, the Journal, New York: Saratoga, June 24.—It is an excellent plank. It is a clear evidence that Eastern Democrats do not object to silver under an international agreement, and that all of us are bimetallicists at heart. It enunciates the ideas contained in William C. Whitney's recent letter and all subscribe to them. We approach the West as differing friends, not as violent enemies.

THOMAS F. GILROY.

CANTOR THINKS IT GOOD.

To W. R. Hearst, the Journal, New York: Saratoga, June 24.—I think the platform is excellent for the reason that Democrats are shown that the financial question, while important, is not the only one. The bimetallic utterance is significant and should meet with the approval of all. The tariff plank is of interest and indicates clearly where we stand on this question. No one can call us unreasonable. All must admit that we are for the best interests of the country.

JACOB A. CANTOR.

SHEEHAN LIKES THE PLATFORM

To W. R. Hearst, the Journal, New York: Saratoga, June 24.—The platform is very good. It seemed to me that it is of such a character as to appeal to the Democrats of all the States. If the national convention in its wisdom should adopt a platform similar in character it would satisfy the different elements of the party. It exhibits no hostility to silver, but on the contrary declares that the constitutional money of the country is gold and silver, neither to be coined to the disadvantage of the other. A national platform like the one we adopted to-day should result in the victory of the Democratic Presidential candidates, and in an international conference where the silver question would be effectually settled to the satisfaction of all.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

NO WAR SIGNS AT SARATOGA.

New York's Democracy Exhibited No Enthusiasm for a Gold Fight.

The Delegates to Chicago Will Go There to Argue, Not to Threaten.

Meanwhile Senator Hill Has Held the Electors in Abeyance and Will Await Results.

WHITNEY WAS CHEERED THE MOST.

He Ruled the Convention and Did as He Pleased—Delegates at Large Chosen Are Hill, Flower, Murphy and Couderc.

Four Democratic State conventions were held yesterday, and in all of them the financial question was the leading issue.

At Saratoga the New York Democrats remained in session only part of a Summer's afternoon and solemnly adopted Mr. Whitney's conciliatory platform, which, while it warmly indorses bimetallicism, declares for the maintenance of the gold standard pending an international agreement.

At Columbus, O., the convention declared for the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by the overwhelming vote of 524 to 138, treated ex-Governor Campbell with bitter rudeness, unofficially denounced Cleveland and put John R. McLean at the head of the delegation to Chicago, and made him a Presidential possibility.

Through lack of cohesion on the part of a strong silver majority, one gold delegate was elected at Indianapolis, and a platform was adopted declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

The rift in Texas was widened by the silverites' convention adopting a platform which was as unreservedly for silver as the platform of the gold convention on Tuesday was pronouncedly for the yellow metal.

Saratoga, June 24.—Nothing about the convention of to-day is likely to create any very glowing hope of the success of the New York delegates in the fight they propose making at Chicago. Enthusiasm was wholly lacking. A platform, which in its essentials was strong and commendable, was heard by the delegates almost in silence and adopted by a vote which was as perfunctory as it was unanimous.

Only twice did the convention give any indication of having under its apparently impassive and indifferent demeanor those passions which make men fight political battles to win—only when David B. Hill rose to offer a routine resolution, and again, and to a greater degree, when the name of William C. Whitney was read in the list of delegates. Save for the cheers which then arose it might have been a meeting of the church wardens of a country parish.

There is determination enough to make the fight for a gold standard, but among

SOME OF THE PEOPLE SEEN BY DAVENPORT AT THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

